

用平均 N-S 方程轴流压气机级 通流数值计算

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一、前 言

近代叶轮机准三元方法中子午流计算一直采用管流或通流的无粘流模型。发现多级轴流压气机后面级气流展向掺混重要现象之后,多级轴流压气机子午流场的计算在无粘流的基础上加上了二次流展向掺混的影响,它对多级轴流压气机特别是高压核心机后面短叶片级设计是很重要的。近年来,已经有效地直接用 N-S 方程求解叶轮机中的流动问题^[1,2](大多是叶栅流动问题),其重要目标似乎是较准确模拟叶轮机级中粘性流动和计算的工程设计应用。为此,我们提出用平均 N-S 方程和常用的紊流零方程或两方程模型来模拟叶轮机级与多级中通流的粘性流动,给风扇级和压气机级与多级准三元设计方法提供一个考虑粘性影响的通流计算工具,并提出了端壁条件一种有效的处理方法。

二、计算模型和方程式

计算中紊流采用 Cebeci-Smith 零方程模型:

$$\mu_t = \begin{cases} \rho(l^2 |\partial V_n / \partial Y| + C_y |V_n|) & Y < Y_c \\ 0.0168 V_{ne} \delta^* / [1 + 5.5(Y/Y_c)^6] & Y > Y_c \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$l = 0.4Y \{1 - \exp[-\frac{\rho_w \tau_w Y}{26\mu_w}]\}, \quad \delta^* = \int_0^Y (1 - V_n/V_{ne}) dY$$

$$K_t = C_p \mu_t / P_{rt} \quad (2)$$

其中 P_{rt} 是紊流 Prandtl 数, Y 表示自壁面的法向距离, V_n 为垂直于 Y 的气流速度,脚标 e 和 w 分别表示附面层外缘处和壁面, C_y 是经验调整系数。脚标 t 表示紊流, L 表示层流。

$$\tau_w = (\mu_L \partial V_n / \partial Y)_w \quad (3)$$

根据圆柱坐标系中三维、稳定、可压粘流的基本方程,对于叶轮机子午通流,假定与外界无热交换和轴对称;并和无粘时一样引入彻体力分布场 $\bar{F}(z, r)$ 和堵塞度分布场 $B(z, r)$ 来考虑叶片在叶片排内对流动的影响。适合于流线曲率法求解的主方程,沿子午面内任意曲线计算站 l 可以写为(式中 λ 是 l 和坐标 r 的夹角, φ 是子午流线的倾斜角)

1. 速度梯度方程

令: R^H 为气体常数, a 为音速, I 为转焓。

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial W_m / \partial = & (\partial / \partial - T \partial \delta / \partial) / W_m - (r C_u - r U) (\partial (r C_u) / \partial) / (r^2 W_m) \\
& + \cos(\Phi + \lambda) W_m \partial \mathcal{H} \partial n - \sin \lambda \{ \partial / \partial n - T \partial \delta / \partial n \} / \cos \mathcal{P} \mathcal{W} W_m \\
& - \cos(\mathcal{P} + \lambda) E_r / (W_m \cos \mathcal{P} + \sin \lambda (r C_u - r U) (d(r C_u) / dz) / (r^2 W_m) \\
& + \{ \cos(\mathcal{P} + \lambda) r E_u / (W_m \cos \mathcal{P} - \cos(\mathcal{P} + \lambda) d(r C_u) / dz \} F_r / (r F_u) \\
& + \sin(\mathcal{P} + \lambda) W_m \{ \operatorname{tg}(\mathcal{P} + \lambda) \partial \mathcal{H} \partial n - \sin \mathcal{P} r - \cos \mathcal{Q} B / (B dz) \\
& - \partial \mathcal{H} \{ \cos(\mathcal{P} + \lambda) \partial \} - \mathcal{Q} / \partial n - (r C_u - r U) \cos \mathcal{Q} (r C_u) / (r^2 dz) \\
& + C_u^2 \sin \mathcal{P} r \mathcal{Y} a^2 + \partial \delta / (R_H \partial n) \} / (1 - M a_m^2) \quad (4)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial / \partial n = & \{ \partial (r K \partial T / \partial) / \partial + \partial (r K \partial T / \partial) / \partial \} / (r \rho) \} / W_m + E_z \cos \mathcal{P} \\
& + E_r \sin \mathcal{P} + (r C_u - r U) E_u / (r W_m) \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial \delta / \partial n = & \partial (r K \partial T / \partial) / \partial + \partial (r K \partial T / \partial) / \partial \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Y} / (r \rho T W_m) + \Phi / (\rho T W_m) - R_H \cos \mathcal{Q} \sigma_{Tb} / (\sigma_{Tb} dz) \\
\bar{E} = & \nabla \cdot \Pi' / \rho
\end{aligned}$$

其中应力张量用有效粘性系数 $\mu = \mu_l + \mu_v$ 和变形速度张量表示 $\Pi' = \mu [\nabla \bar{W} + (\nabla \bar{W})^T]$
 $K = K_l + K_t$ 为有效热传导系数; $\Phi = \Phi_l + \Phi_v$ 为有效耗损函数; σ_{Tb} 为计算模型中未能包括的各
种熵增引起的熵函数, 其分布由设计者根据实验数据取定。

2. 流量方程 (式中 G_B 为空气流量)

$$\partial G_B / \partial = 2 \pi r B \rho W_m \cos(\mathcal{P} + \lambda) \quad (6)$$

三、端壁条件处理和算例

计算网格由子午流线 m 和计算站 l 构成, 为了保证分辨率的重要分布特征, 内外壁附近子
午流线按实际需要加密。端壁条件处理在保证计算精度和收敛性起着重要作用。本文使用的
端壁条件如下: 对不旋转的壁面, $W_z = W_r = C_u = 0$; 对旋转的壁面, $W_z = W_r = W_u = 0$ 。绝热壁的
壁温 T_w 由 $T_w = T_e + R_t W_e^2 / (2 C_p)$ 确定, 其中壁温恢复因子 R_t 采用 W. H. Dorrance 公式确
定。

我们提出下述方法确定壁面压力和密度。由熵方程(5)可知, 对壁面, $W_m = 0$, 而 $\partial \delta / \partial n$,
 $d \sigma_{Tb} / dz$ 和 σ_{Tb} 均为有限值, 于是有 $X Q 2 + FIT = 0$, 其中 $X Q 2 = \partial (r K \partial T / \partial) / \partial + \partial (r K \partial T /$
 $\partial) / \partial \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Y} / (r \rho)$, $\Phi T = \Phi \rho$ 。这样, 在壁面上 $(X Q 2 + FIT) / W_m$ 变成 $0/0$ 不确定值。使用洛必达
法则可有

$$(\partial \delta / \partial n)_w = \{ \partial (X Q 2 + FIT) / \partial \} / (\partial W_m / \partial) \mathcal{Y} / T_w - (R_H \cos \mathcal{Q} \sigma_{Tb} / (\sigma_{Tb} dz))_w \quad (7)$$

由(7)式求 S_w , 然后由 S_w 和 T_w 求 P_w 和 ρ_w , 计算实践说明, 它较好地保证数值计算的收敛性。

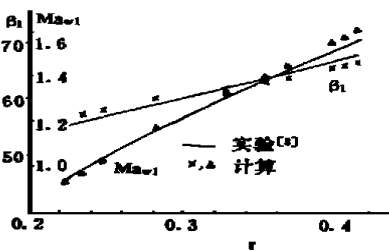


图1 动叶进口相对气流角和 Ma 与实验值的比较

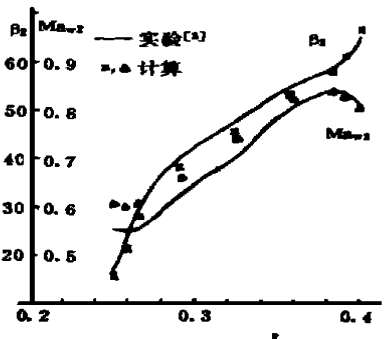


图2 动叶出口相对气流角和 Ma 与实验值的比较

为了检验上述方法和模型的可行性和有效性, 对以下两种单级压气机进行了计算:

(1) 跨音速单级压气机 计算的压气机为一台高负荷 (级压比为 1.94), 高进口马赫数 (叶尖 $Ma_w = 1.6$) 的跨音速级。动叶和静叶进出口计算站气流马赫数和气流角分布的计算值和实验值^[3] 的比较示于图 1、2、3 和表 1 上。

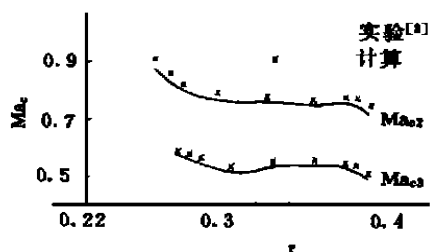


图 3 静叶 Ma 与实验值比较

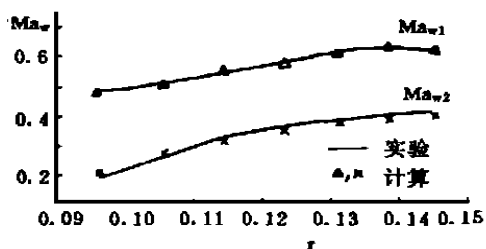


图 4 动叶 Ma 与实验值比较

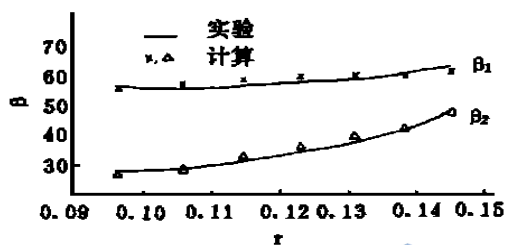


图 5 动叶进出口相对角与实验比较

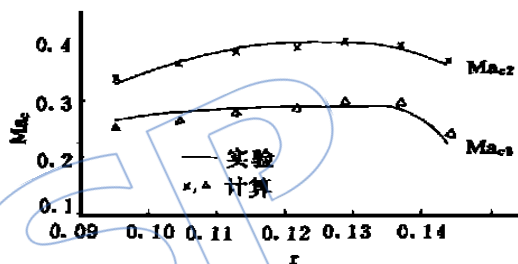


图 6 静叶 Ma 与实验值比较

由图和数据表可以清楚的看出, 计算参数的变化趋势和实验数据的完全一致, 其数值也比较接近 (计算中要使叶排的损失系数的计算值和测量值相等)。

(2) 亚音速单级压气机 装有 K-70-10 叶片的亚音速单级压气机是我们自己的一台试验压气机。对其进行粘性通流计算, 得到了和实验数据符合较好的结果。动、静叶进出口气流马赫数以及气流角分布的计算与实验值的比较示于图 4 到图 7 上。

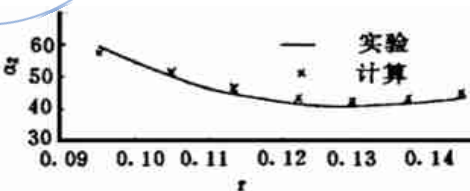


图 7 静叶进口气流角与实验值比较

表 1 静叶进口 α_2 计算值 (2) 与实验值 (1) 比较

r	.259	.267	.274	.296	.325	.353	.373	.380	.386
1	46.57	46.37	46.03	44.09	43.21	40.79	41.49	43.01	45.77
2	45.92	45.61	45.12	43.27	42.15	39.33	40.62	41.79	43.86

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EMBEDDED STRUCTURE OF RECIRCULATION ZONES IN COAXIAL DUMP COMBUSTOR WITH INNER SWIRL INLET

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ABSTRACT

The new swirling chamber designed by combining swirlers with bluff bodies is considered in this paper. The cold flowfields in the coaxial dump combustor with inner swirl inlet were measured and investigated by using five-hole probes. It is found that when the flow ratio of the swirling chamber to the outer annular channel decreases and the expansion ability of outer annular flows toward the combustor wall is enhanced, a two-dimensional axisymmetrical central recirculation zone without tangential velocities occurs behind it in the dump combustor in addition to the swirling chamber recirculation zone. Both recirculation zones are embedded in each other. The swirling chamber recirculation zone not only tends to create the central recirculation zone, but also generates the suction which makes the latter bigger and stronger. Experimental results of combustion show that the high combustion efficiency is obtained as the embedded structure exists.

TECHNICAL NOTES

THROUGHFLOW CALCULATION IN AN AXIAL-FLOW COMPRESSOR STAGE USING AVERAGED NAVIER-STOKES EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In order to provide a calculation computing means of the through-flow considering viscous influence for the quasi-three-dimensional design method of the turbomachinery, we put forward the averaged N-S and the zero equations or two-equation models of the turbulent flow to model the viscous flow of the throughflow in the stage and multistage of the turbomachinery. The application of the zero-equation model of the turbulent flow is described. An effective method to handle the end wall conditions is presented; and then the results of the throughflow calculation in the stages of a transonic or subsonic axial compressor are given. The comparison of the computing results with the experimental data shows that the model and method provided are feasible and effective.